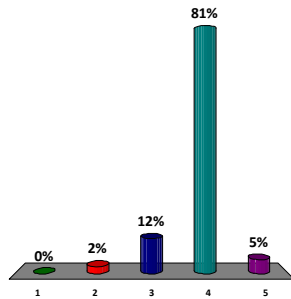


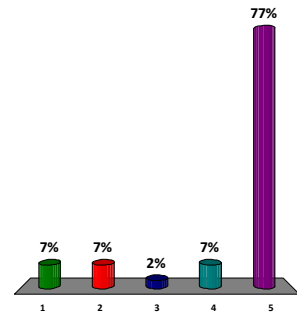
Which of the following elements is the most abundant in Earth's crust?

1. Aluminum.
2. Carbon.
3. Iron.
4. Oxygen.
5. Silicon.



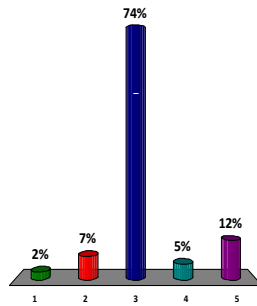
To be considered a silicate, a mineral must contain both silicon and:

1. aluminum.
2. carbon.
3. iron.
4. licate.
5. oxygen.



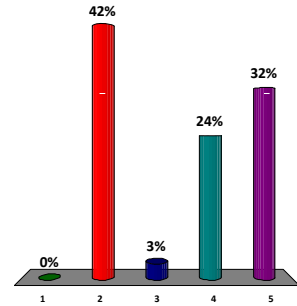
Which of the following is NOT part of the definition of a mineral?

1. It is crystalline
2. It has a definite chemical composition.
3. It has a definite color.
4. It is naturally occurring.
5. It is a solid.



Stalactites and stalagmites are examples of which type of chemical sediment?

1. Evaporites
2. Carbonates
3. None of these choices
4. Oxides
5. Sulfates

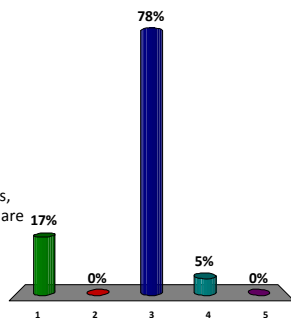


A rock may be a physical mixture of all but which of the following?

1. Rocks could be all of these.
2. Fossil shells.
3. Liquid minerals.
4. Solid minerals.
5. Solid organic matter.

Explanation:

Rocks are aggregates of minerals, fossils, and solid organic material. Rocks are solid.

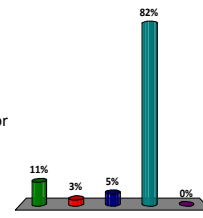


The rock cycle describes the

1. change from rock by weathering, erosion, and deposition.
2. crystallization of minerals from magma to an igneous rock.
3. movement of rock and sediment through the hydrologic cycle.
4. natural recycling of rock from one rock type to another.
5. recrystallization of solid rock material due to heat and pressure.

Explanation:

1, 2 and 5 describe individual aspects of the rock cycle.
Not 3 because the only part of the hydrologic cycle capable of moving sediment (only one part of the rock cycle) is surface flow in liquid water or ice.



Rock breaks down to form sediment via

- deposition
- erosion.
- sedimentation.
- transportation.
- weathering.**

Option	Percentage
1	3%
2	8%
3	13%
4	5%
5	73%

The main producer of sediment is

- Chemical weathering.**
- Erosion.
- Ice wedging.
- Mechanical weathering.
- Metamorphism

Explanation:
Most rock is rendered to sediment by chemical reactions that cause the rock to decompose. Chemical weathering is a rotting process, just like the rotting of meat. The main difference is that chemical weathering occurs via inorganic reactions, whereas the rotting of meat is an organic process.

Option	Percentage
1	41%
2	5%
3	9%
4	43%
5	2%

How is erosion different from weathering?

- Erosion and weathering are different ways of saying the same thing.
- Erosion is the breakdown, weathering is the removal of the sediment
- Erosion is the process of removing sediment weathered from rock.**
- Erosion produces more sediment than weathering.
- Erosion produces less sediment than weathering.

Explanation:
Erosion is a removal process and involves transportation. Weathering occurs in place.

Option	Percentage
1	5%
2	27%
3	63%
4	0%
5	5%

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of clastic sedimentary rock?

- They are classified by particle size.
- They are created by precipitation.**
- They are composed of small pieces of weathered rock.
- They may contain organic matter.
- They represent surface condition of deposition

Explanation:
Clastic rocks are sedimentary rocks that contain a mix of particles, including small pieces of weathered rock and/or organic matter.

Option	Percentage
1	0%
2	0%
3	0%
4	0%
5	0%

The **most** characteristic feature of sedimentary rocks is that they

- are composed of precipitated mineral material
- are formed in layered sequences—strata.**
- are made from unconsolidated sediments.
- are observed in great thicknesses.
- contain fossils.

Explanation:
Sediments—rock fragments, chemical sediments, or otherwise—are always deposited layer upon layer, eventually forming layered sequences.

Option	Percentage
1	0%
2	0%
3	0%
4	0%
5	0%

Which type of rock contains the visible remains of ancient organisms and older rock?

- All of these choices
- Igneous rock
- Metamorphic rock
- None of these choices
- Sedimentary rock**

Option	Percentage
1	0%
2	0%
3	0%
4	0%
5	0%